young man in Utah to redeem Israel."

In regard to the political aspirations and the attitude of the people, both Mormons and Gentiles, Mr. Whitecotton said that "four years ago Mr. Smoot was talked of for Governor and when he abandoned the race for that office it was understood that he had his eye on the Senatorship. He was the logical, and in my judgment, the inevitable candidate. Before he became an apostle he was talked of as a candidate for Senator. After he was elected an apostle and he became a candidate for Senator, a campaign was waged in which the issue was 'Smoot or not Smoot."

"Do you think his apostleship assist-

"Do you think his apostleship assist-Senatorship?"
"I do not know as to that. I know

there are a great many Mormons who opposed him because he was an official of the church, and I suppose there are a great many who did not take his posi-tion into consideration at all. Then there may have been some who worked for his election because he was an of-ficial."

Smoot Not Church Candidate.

Senator Overman inquired if it was un-derstood that Senator Smoot had to get the consent of the consent of the derstood that Senator Smoot had to get the consent of the church to become a candidate for the Senatorship. The witness said it never had been understood that Smoot was the candidate of the church, but that it was necessary for him to have the consent because of his church position or get in trouble with the church. He declared that this consent was not in the form of a permission to enter politics, but that it was understood to be merely a leave of absence from his church dutter.

Worthington asked concerning th

Mr. Worthington asked concerning the attitude of, polygamiets in public toward their piural wives, and the witness said that he had not known of any case where these wives were exhibited in public.

"What is the standing of Senator Smoot as to his morals and upright character." asked Senator Foraker.

"No man in the State, or out of it, stands better," said Mr. Whitecotton.

"Have you ever heard of any charge against him that would affect his standing?" the Senator asked.

"I never have. I have known him intimately for fifteen years, and for a number of years have been associated with him in business. I have been the counsel for the bank of which he is the president, and have been employed by him personally as counsel.

During the testimony of Mr. Whitecotten he was asked concerning prosecutions, and said that unlawful cohabitation was the charge invariably made against the Mormons.

Mormons.
Senator Dubois inquired why the polygamists had not been charged with polygamy, adultery or bigamy, and the witness replied that no convictions could be

iyamiy, adultery or bigamy, and the witness replied that no convictions could be had on those charges.

"To the same conditions exist now?" gived the Senator.

"I think it would be impossible to convict except for unlawful cohabitation."

Mr. Whitecotton admitted that he had known of the relations of some plural families, and Chairman Burrows asked why he had not prosecuted these cases.
"Because I am not in the business of prosecuting my neighbors. If I were elected Prosecuting Attorney, I would do my duty, the witness answered.

A recess was then taken.

At the afternoon session Judge Tayler, counsel for the protestants, cross-examined Mr. Whitecotton. The witness, when asked if President Joseph Smith had said if he observed the custom which prevalled generally on the subject of marriage relations "he would be eternally damned," replied it would not surprise lim, because Smith was a "thorough fanatic."

natic."
The witness said the act of Apostle Morrill, who is the husband of several wives, in performing the ceremony uniting his son to a plural wife met his hearty disapprobation, and that the whole outfit ought to be prosecuted. He had no doubt of the marriage of Apostle Cannon to Lillian Hamlin and said the controversy waged was not whether there had been such a marriage, but who performed the ceremony.

Wouldn't Involve Smoot.

Wouldn't Involve Smoot.

The witness said that if eleven of the apostles should perform plural marriage ceremonies on the highways or in out-of-the-way places, and Mr. Smoot, the other apostle, did not, it would not involve him in moral, legal or any sort of culpability. He said he understood that President Woodruff and President Snow continued to live in polygamous cohabitation after 1859, and understood, too, that the basis of the plea for amnesty was a promise not to continue in polygamous relations. The gave the opinion that the Mormons were responsible for the manifesto, and said if it had not been issued there would have been if revolt. If the apostolate now would bring out a revelation saying polygamy should be resumed there was not an apostle who could be sustained by his conference.

an apostle who could be sustained by his conference.

H. E. Booth of Salt Lake City, a non-Mormon lawyer, who went to Utah from Jowa in 1885 and has been active in the politics of Utah, asserted that the Mormon church, as a church, did not interfere in political affairs; but that individuals took an interest in politics the same as other citizens did.

On the subject of Mormons obtaining consent to run for political office, Mr. Booth's understanding was that all aposities were on a salary to serve the church and had duties to perform and owed something to the church. He said he believed the church opposed the election of Moses Thatcher for Congress, and was glad of it, because Thatcher was a polygamist. It was his judgment that President Joseph F. Smith had kept the church out of politics. As to polygamy, the witness said:

"I believe polygamy is as dead as slavent of the Mor-I believe polygamy is as dead as slav-

ery. Ninety-eight per cent of the Mor-mons themselves are opposed to plural marriages."

Sympathy With the Women. Mr. Booth testified that the sympathy was with the women who were married in polygamy, and that there was a dis-inclination to prosecute the polygamists for that reason. He said he thought

in polygamy, and that there was a disinclination to prosecute the polygamists
for that reason. He said he thought
polygamy would die out soon of itself,
and that it was better to permit this
rather than to prosecute husbands and
leave their plural wives as outcasts.

His observation was that there had been
no plural marriages with the sanction of
the church except perhaps the case of
Abraham Cannon. He asserted there
would be an immediate revolution in the
church if the president of it should sanction plural marriages.

The witness said that Senator Smoot's
candidates for the Legislature would have
been defeated if it had not been for the
Gentiles. There was no question that Mr.
Smoot received church consent to run for
Senator, but he believed Mr. Smoot would
have been nominated and elected had that
consent been refused. He thought if conditions were allowed to go on as they
were now, in a few years nothing would
be heard of the Mormon question.

Opposed to Polygamy.

Opposed to Polygamy.

Mr. Booth, in conclusion, insisted that he had been a constant opponent of polygamy all through his residence in Utah, but said that conditions could not be changed any more rapidly than they were changing. Concerning non-prosecutions, Mr. Booth admitted on cross-examination that on both sides of his home President Smith maintained houses for his wives, but until the Smoot hearing he had never heard that polygamous cohabitation had been practiced since the manifesto.

cohabitation had been practiced since the manifesto.

Asked by Senator Dubois if his sympathy for children born in polygamy "is great enough to put a stop to bringing them into the world," the witness replied: "It is, if a stop could be put to it without vesting penalties and hardships on those women wno bring them into the world. If you can suggest a way to meet this problem. I will adopt it and carry it out."

irman Burrows asked Mr. Booth if chairman Burrows asked Mr. Booth if he thought a constitutional amendment of the United States prohibiting polygamy would avail, and received the answer that it was not necessary. But witness thought it would put an end to polygamy. Arthur Pratt testified that he had served six years as Chief of Police at Sait Lake City, and under the Territorial Government he had been United States Marshal and deputy United States marshal. Angus M. Cannon, the witness said, had

BRISTOW GETS ANOTHER JOB

Appointment Follows Resignation.

Becomes Special Agent to Investigate Trade Conditions.

Also Freight Rates to Determine Best Policy of Managing the Panama Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Joseph Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, today tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect on Janu

By an executive order issued late this afternoon, President Roosevelt designated Mr. Bristow as a special commissioner to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and be tween the west coast of South America and the east coasts of the United States and of Europe, to determine the best poltoy of managing the Panama railroad The announcement came at the conclu

sion of an extended conference today of the President, Secretary Taft, Mr. Bristow and Senator Long of Kansas.

Order of Appointment.

The order issued by the President says, n addition to the foregoing:

"He is authorized to employ for this purpose a stenographer at not exceeding to a day and his actual and necessary expenses, and to take evidence of all per-sons whose knowledge of trade condi-tions or rates will assist in reaching the precessary conclusion.

cessary conclusion. The Secretary of War will furnish the special commissioner a letter of in-structions in detail, as to the course and extent of his investigation, and as to the time when he shall report his conclu-

"Until his report is forthcoming. commissioner will be allowed his actual expenses and \$15 a day. The President will finally fix his entire compensation. The Isthmian Canal commission is directed to provide the funds needed in the execution of this order.

After the conference at the White House Sensitary President.

After the conference at the White House. Senator Long said that the transfer of Mr. Bristow from the Postoffice department to work in connection with the proposed isthmian canal had been under consideration for a long time.

Congenial to Bristow.

Congenial to Bristow.

"Secretary Taft." said the Senator, "desired to utilize Mr. Bristow's services in connection with the work of constructing the canal and has had the idea in mind of appointing him a commissioner to investigate the trade and freight conditions ever since he returned from the Isthmus of Panama. The President readily acceded to Secretary Taft's suggestion and, as the work will be entirely congenial. Mr. Bristow has accepted the new position." Mr. Bristow has had interviews with the President and Secretary Taft regarding the affair, but his final determination was not reached until today. His decision to accept the special commissionership was hastened by the transfer yesterday of the division of postoffice inspectors from the bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General to the direct control of the Postmaster-General himself.

Mr. Bristow regarded the issuance of the order to transfer the division as a reflection on him. That the order as to the inspectors, division was not issued with the idea of humiliating Mr. Bristow is evidenced by the President's action today. Mr. Bristow will continue as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General until January.

Bristow will continue as Fourth As sistant Postmaster-General until January

SWAYNE CASE DISCUSSED.

Congressman Littlefield Grows Excited in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Further consideration was given in the House of Representatives today to the impeachment charges against Judge Charles Swayne of the northern district of Florida. There was a noticeable lack of interest in the case except among a few members.

Mr. Littlefield, referring again to the incompleteness of the report of the testimony of Judge Swayne, said he had had a conversation over night with Palmer of Pënnsylvania and Gillett of California, his colleagues on the Judiciary committee, both of whom had informed him that the testimony relating to the Haskins bank-ruptcy case had been so inadequately reported that they had directed that that portion of the evidence be not printed, preferring to allow Judge Swayne an opportunity at a later hearing to re-state

With great bitterness of feeling Mr. Lit-With great bitterness of feeling Mr. Littlefield closed his speech, saying there had been no hunting or hounding of Judge Swayne until O'Neal sought to get his revenge and undertook with his own weapon to paralyze the arm of every court that sat everywhere. O'Neal, he said, was dead; but behind him he had left that legacy, and a fair construction of the record showed that O'Neal's friends were to an extent carrying it on.

An earnest plea for a separate vote on each of the twelve articles of impeachment was made by Mr. Parker (N. J.), one of the signers of the minority report in the Swayne case. He said that except in the case of Judge Swayne's expense account the alleged impeachable acts com-

a bad reputation and his word could not be credited.

Mr. Pratt denied that at the time the politics of Utah was divided along party lines some Mormons were set apart to be Republicans and some to be Democrats. He said in the three years Joseph Smith hed been president the church had been kept out of politics, but before that time it had been a factor.

Liver and Kidneys

It is highly important that these organs should properly perform their functions. When they don't, what lameness of the side and back, what yellowness of the skin what constipation, bad taste in the mouth, sick headache, pimples and blotches, and

loss of courage, tell the story. The great alterative and tonic

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Gives these organs vigor and tone for the proper performance of their functions, and cures all their ordinary allments. Take it. plained of were so old and stale that they should not now be reviewed. The Swayne charges were laid aside.

RATIFY ARBITRATION TREATY. Signed by United States, Mexico and

South American Republics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 —The Senate to-day ratified and made public the five-year arbitration treaty for pecuniary year arbitration treaty for pecuniary claims which was signed at the second conference of American States at Mexica City on January 30, 1962. It provides for the submission of such claims not settled by diplomacy to The Hague unless both parties prefer that a special jurisdiction be organized. The countries signing the treaty are Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican republic. Ecuatior, San Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

The Senate today made public the letter of the President to the Senate regarding the arbitration treatless sent to the Senate December 13, 1804. In this letter the President says:

"These conventions do not go so far as I could wish in scope and object, but they form, taken together, a very important step in the progress of the world toward a policy of peaceful solution or such difficulties as cannot conveniently be settled by diplomatic negotiation. Their very limitations, which seem objectionable such difficulties as cannot conveniently be settled by diplomatic negotiation. Their very limitations, which seem objectionable to many advocates of a policy of arbitration, are not without compensating advantages. They commit none of the contracting parties to any action in opposition to their national interests, their policy or their aspirations. Their principal value is that they constitute a considerable advance in the direction of the purpose so ardently desired, of the reign of universal peace and good-will. "No discrimination has been made emong the powers signatory to The Hague convention who have desired to enter into these friendly relations, and it would be undesirable from the standpoint of what this Government is striving to accompilsh to make any such discrimination. I should not willingly exchange ratifications with any of the powers unless the scries of conventions as a whole should meet with the favorable consideration of the Senate."

Court for China and Korea.

Court for China and Korea.

WASHINGTON, Ian. II.—The President today transmitted to the Senate a recommendation from the Secretary of State for the
establishment of a District Court of the
United States for China and Korea, together
with bills intended to carry the recommendation into effect.

The court is to hold sessions at Shanghat,
Canton Tientsin and Seoul, and at other
places that may be designated from time
to time. The Judge and the other officers
of the court are to be appointed by the
President, the Judge to receive a salary of
\$5000, the District Attorney \$5000 and the marshel and the clerk \$5000 each. The Judge is
to hold office for fifteen years.

Two More National Parks.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—The House Committee on Public Lands authorized a favorable report on the bill providing for the preservation of historic and prehistoric rulins and monuments, archaeological objects and other antiquities on public lands.

Favorable reports also were authorized on the two bills providing for the creation of two national parks, one in Colorado, to preserve the cliff-dwellers' rulins at Mesa Verda, and one at Pajartto, N. M. for the preservation of the cave-dwellers' rulins.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate today executive session confirmed these nomina

tions:

James D. Yeomans, Iowa, to be an Interstate Commorce Commissioner; Irwin B. Laughlin, Pennsylvania, second secretary of the legation to Japan; David E. Thompson, Nebraska, Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Brazil. Also some naval nominations. It was explained that Mr. Yeomans would resign after the close of the present session in favor of Senator Cockrell of Missouri.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 12.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has issued an order to
all Indian agencies to forward immediately
lists of all persons on hand at their offices.
This action follows a report recently received regarding an occurrence at Horton.
Kan, where Thomas-Charging-Eagle died and
several other Indians became seriously ill
as the result of drinking a pall of water in
which they had placed acontie. Word has
been received also of forty cases of smallpox
at Horton.

Commissioner of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President ias appointed Vespasian Warner to be ommissioner of pensions. Mr. Warner is low a member of Congress from Illinois. Mr. Warner is from the Nineteenth district of Illinois and was re-elected last November for the fifth term. He was strongly indersed by prominent members of the G. A. B. and other organizations of veterans. The appointment will go to the Senate tomorrow.

Badges of Merit.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 12.—General orders issued by the War department announce that
by authority of the President a badge with
ribbon will be issued to each officer and enlisted man in the service to whom a certificate
of merit has been or hereafter may be issued,
and that campaign badges with ribbons will
be issued as articles of the uniform to officers
and enlisted men in the service entitled

Senate Does Little of Interest. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 - The Senate today assed the legislative, executive and judicial passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and also a number of private pension bills. The resolutions granting pensions for service in the Indian police and allowing gratuities for injuries received by workmen while in the employ of the Government were debated at length.

Advised Against Canceling Franchise. WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—Sir Cheng Tung Liang Cheng, Chinese Minister, has been informed that J. P. Morgan and other Americans interested in the Hankow-Canton railway have bought back their stock in the road, and the Minister has advised his Government of the fact, with the recommendation that the franchise be not cancelled.

For Improvements. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Taft transmitted to the House today a supplemental estimate aggregating 1985, 190, for improve-ments, including the following. Yellowatone National park, 188,690; fortifications, insular poseessions, \$250,690.

Call for Bank Reports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Comp-troller of the Currency today issued a call for reports of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Wednesday, January 11.

Will Confirm Yeomans.

WAEHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Com-mittee on Interstate Commerce today agreed to report favorably the nomination of James D. Yeomans for Interstate Commerce Commis-

Protection for Wild Animals. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A favorable re-port was made by the Senate Committee on Forest Reservations on the bill for the pro-tection of wild animals and birds in the Wichita forest reserve.

Control of Forest Reservations. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—From the Commit-tee on Forest Reservations, Senator Kittridge today reported a bill transferring the control of forest reservations from the Interior to the Agricultural department.

No Pay for Free Rides

WASHINGTON. Jan 13.—Representative Sheppard of Texas introduced a bill today pro-hibiting the payment of inleage to Senators and members of the House of Representatives who ride on free passes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President to day nominated George Deshea to be postma-ter at Hilo, Hawaii.

Postmaster in Hilo.

Rummage Sale. Westminster Presbyterian ladies give rummage sale January 14 at church parlors.

THE TITHE ACCOUNT; WHAT RUSSIA'S PROTEST MEANS

No Immediate Action Against China.

Places on Record Her Grievance for Violation of Neutrality.

Can Be Brought Up for Consideration at Conclusion of Pending Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 -- Count Cassini, the Russian Embassador, called at the State department today to talk with Secretary Hay respecting the formal and general protest made by Russia against alleged violations of neutrality by China during the present war.

The Embassador had been informed by his Government by cable that the full text of the Russian circular note or protest as now on its way to him, and he was estructed to submit it to Secretary Hay

Instructed to submit it to Secretary Hay upon receipt.

Upon the first announcement of Russia's intention to file this protest it was apprehended here that it might be the forerunner of some positive action on the part of Russia which would vittate the agreement entered into by the belligerents, at the outbreak of the war, to restrict hostilities to a certain well-defined area, which undertaking was effected through the United States Government, with the early co-operation of the powers and of China.

Now the belief obtains that the action of Russia in dispatching this note to the

Now the belief obtains that the action of Russia in dispatching this note to the powers is intended, not to indicate immediate action toward obliging China to remedy the matters complained of at present, but rather to have on file a record of a grievance against the Chinese Government which can be brought up for consideration at the conclusion of hostilities and during the negotiations which will effect a permanent settlement of the far Eastern question.

WARNING TO THE POWERS.

Meaning of Protest Against China's Violation of Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14, 2:15 a. m.-Russia's formal notification to the powers of the imminent danger of a general upof the imminent danger of a general uprising in China as the result of a Japanese propaganda, which will threaten all foreign interests, coupled with a general protest against China's repeated violation of neutrality in connection with Japanese operations, is really a warning to the powers that Russia regards the situation as extremely serious and holds that the time has come for joint action by the powers for the protection of their own interests.

the time has come for joint action by the powers for the protection of their own interests.

For herself, Russia feels that Japan has broken the pledge she made with respect to Secretary Hay's note at the beginning of the war, and further persistence in this will, she holds, absolve her from further observance and leave her free to act for her own protection.

The present note followed two preliminary warnings addressed to the powers one in October and the other in November, "neither of which was heeded." It has an entirely different ring, setting forth breaches of Chinese neutrality, including the Ryeshitelni case, and also the use of the Miao islands, belonging to China, as a base for the Japanese fleet; the constant dispatch of contraband from various Chinese ports, the employment of Chinese soldlers in the Japanese army various Chinese ports, the employment of Chinese soldiers in the Japanese army and the hiring of Chinese bandits to attack Russian communications. Should Gen. Ha, or any Chinese troops, now move. Russia will feel free herself to cross the Liao river into the neutral zone. As for the powers, Russia believes the situation has become serious, owing to the stimulus given anti-foreign agitation in China by the fall of Port Arthur. In diplomatic circles considerable im-In diplomatic circles considerable im-ortance is attached to the note, and in he general opinion it is designed to in fuce Secretary Hay to initiate steps to bring joint pressure to bear, in order to prevent the extension of the zone of hos-tilities and to compel China to adopt drasmeasures against the present agitation the interior of that empire.

TRIES TO BACK DOWN.

Admiral Doubasoff Makes Quasi-Denial of His Interview.

PARIS, Jan. 13 -Owing to the continued discussion of the interview with Vice. Admiral Doubasoff favorable to early seace, the Russian Embassy has given cut the following statement:

'It is quite true that the questions cited could have been discussed, but it is quite probable that the Echo de Paris interviewer gave the Admiral's circumspect responses in a sense too categoric. In reality the Admiral has not foreshadowed immediate peace for the purpose of gaining time and then recommencing the war under circumstances more favorable for der circumstances more favorable for

The questions of peace or war devolve upon the supreme authorities in and no official personage would y express opinion not in accord with the resolutions of the Imperial Gov-ernment. Moreover, Admiral Doubasoff's responses did not give a sufficiently solid basis to permit of exactly defining the Admiral's confidential opinion."

Russia's Charges Against China.

Russia's Charges Against China.

PARIS. Jan 12.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that Russia's note addressed to the powers relative to China's breaking neutrality gives what Russia claims to be absolute proof of Chinese breaches. The three main complaints are. First—That the islands of Miaotao, in the Straits of Pechili, opposite Port Arthur, have been constantly used by the Japanese without Chinese interference as a strategical base and as a harbor for Japanese torpedo beats.

Second—That the Chinese army on the border has accepted the command of Japanese officers. Japanese officers.

Third—That Chinese firms have been constantly working in behalf of the Japanese, supplying them with provisions, military accountements and general war

Russian Budget for 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13—In the imperial budget for 1965 the ordinary revenue is esti-mated at 1988-512 504 and the extraordinary rev-enue at 8.784,319. The ordinary expenditure is estimated, at 1858, 502,783 and the extraordinary expenditure at 139,184,342.

Had Right to Blow Up Ships. TOKIO, Jan. 12.—There is a growing sentiment here to discourage further criticism of Gen. Stoessel's action in damaging the ships and fortifications at Port Arthur after his letter looking to the opening of negotiations for capitulation was sent to Gen. Nori. was sent to Gen. Nogi.
The Nichl Nichl today authoritatively

Itah-Korrespondenten of January 6th, Editor Otto Rydman serves the follow-

'Tithing upon the year's carnings is now due. All faithful members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are requested to remit to their respective bishops before the end of the fiscal year, January 10, 1905, so that they may obtain their proper credit in the books and keep their good standing in the church. Those who pay are promised the blessings of heaven and earth, and those who do not pay 'shall burn as straw on the dreadful day of the Lord.' There are many important reasons why the Saints should pay tithing to the servants of the Lord, or the priesthood, say they who favor the system. On the other hand, those who do not like paying tithing to the leaders of the church hold that these leaders do not give account of its use, and they can use it for their own pleasure more than for 'the uplifting of the kingdom of God.'

"If they did use the tithing as they pretend they would be more than willing to give account, but now they are afreid to let the people know what has become of it, for fear the people would quit paying. All opposition on the part of the tithe-payers is quieted with the following argument. Do your duty and let those who receive tilting be responsible before God how they use it. Those who receive the tithes wish for nothing better than to be allowed to give account to God only, because of man they are afraid. The hundreds of dollars the editor of this paper has puid in to the church leaders in years gone by have, during the last four years, been paid out of the tithing fund to help destroy his business but we hope that not all tithe-payers shall have a similar experience in this regard." due. All faithful members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are

These are cold facts, and Mr. Rydman, hrough his paper, has for the past four ears pointed out to his countrymen the sany impositions which the people have many impositions which the people have endured. On account of his utterances in favor of freedom and civil rights he was cut off the church, and in consequence of this action 2000 Swedish people in Utah made protest in a petition to the presidency of the church. Their protest was unheeded and, after a second petition, with the same result, about one-half of the petitioners lost their faith and confidence in the 'holy priesthood.' But Rydman, undaunted, continues his fight for human justice. A. W. LUNDSTROM.

A LITTLE DODGING **NECESSARY FOR PRIESTS.**

Editor Tribune:-A few days ago I me Mr. A. C. Nelson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and both of us having been witnesses in the Smoot case at Washington, the conversation naturally turned to that subject. Mr. Nelson seemed to be somewhat annoyed at my testimony with reference to secret oaths and remarked. 'If you were a Free Mason and had divulged the secrets of that order, where would you be?' He was informed by me that the Mormon church could not be compared with that fraternity, when he further said. 'I have been through the Temple thirty-five times, but never heard the 'law of retribution' administered.''

I must say that Mr. Nelson's memory must have failed him in this instance, or that he did not pay the best attention to proceedings. But probably in this matter people who will not admit these things will avail themselves of the advice given in an elders' quorum meeting in the Fourth ward of Frove a few years ago. 'We must do a little dodging.' If they can unanimously deny some of those astounding alpedges it may belp them in retaining Apostle Smoot's seat. It is certain that they will deny any one point in order to gain another, and they will console their Mr. A. C. Nelson, State Superintendent of they will deny any one point in order to gain another, and they will console their disturbed consciences with the old adage. "The purpose will sanctify the means." A. W. LUNDSTROM.

"IN THE PHILIPPINES."

Chaplain Axton's Lecture Is Greatly Enjoyed.

Chaplain John T. Axton of the United States army lectured last night at the I hillips Congregational church before an audience which greatly enjoyed his work. The subject of the lecture was "In the Philippines." It was illustrated with lan-tern slides, giving the trip all the way from Sar Francisco through the Island em San Francisco through the islands Besides the pictures, there was an interesting exhibit of fabrics, toys, wooden and straw ornaments, as used and made by the natives.

Murder in the First Degree.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.-After deliberation KANSAS CITY, Jan. II.—After deliberating six minutes, a jury tonight brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against Frank Hottman, who was tried for complicity in the killing of Clarence Meyars, a printer, at the latter's home in this city on the night of May 10 last. Mrs. Aggie Meyers, widow of the murdered man, is in the county jail awaiting trial for the same crime.

Colds Cause Sore Throat.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the worldwide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

eavs that there is no question as to the says that there is no question as to the rights of the Russians to blow up their warships and damage their guns while negotiations were pending, and it points out that they showed their good faith by stopping the destruction of property im-mediately that the capitulation compact was signed.

Resignation Not Accepted.

Resignation Not Accepted.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14, 2:15 p. m.—
The rumor that the resignation of the Ministry of the Interior by Prince SviatopolkMirsky has been accepted is without foundation. The entire Ministerial situation remains unchanged. When Prince SviatopolkMirsky retires he probably will replace Prince
Calitzin in the Governorship of the Caucasus.
The removal of Grand Duke Sergius from
the Military Governorship of Moscow and
M. Trepoff's departure for the from both
tend to relieve the situation at Moscow considerably, as removing two personalities extremely distasteful to the populace there.

Russian Cavalry Defeated.

TOKIO, Jan 14.-11 a. m.-Additional reports from the Japanese army headquarters state that the Russian cavalry, which was defeated in the neighborhood of Finkow Wednesday retreated in a disordered condition to North Takaokan, south of Newchwang, leaving sixtytwo killed and six wounded behind. Many abandoned their arms and accroutrements in their flight. It is believed that the Russian casualties exceeded 200. The Japanese routed the Russians near Newchwang Friday.

Relieved of Ownership.

ST PETERSBURG, Jan 11.—Grand Duke Sorgius, for reasons of health, has been relieved of the Governorship of Moscow, but he will retain the military command of Moscow. The duties of the Governorship will be provisionally directed from M. Petersburg by the Minister of Interior, pending the erection of Moscow into a prefecture. British Ship Captured by Japs. TOKIO, Jan. 14.—10 a. m.—The Japanese tor-pedo-boat destroyer No. 72 captured the Brit-ish steamer Lethington in the Tsuohima straits last Thursday and brought her to Sasebo to be tried by the prize court. The Lethington is reported to have a cargo of ceal for Vladi-vostok.

New Cabinet for Denmark.

New Catinet for Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13.—The new Cabinet is composed as follows: M. G. Christensen, Premier and Minister of War and Marine: Count Raben Levelzau, Minister of Foreign Affairs: M. Alberti, Minister of Justice; Ole Hansen, Minister of Agriculture: Enevold Sorenson, Minister of Instruction, Svend Hoegabro, Minister of Public Works; Sinned Berg, Minister of the Interior; Wilhelm Lassen, Minister of Finance. Christensen is the first civilian to administer the military and naval departments of Denmark.

WHY NO REPORT OF IT? STOCK GROWERS **WOULDN'T STAY**

Object to Railroaders and Packers.

National Live-Stock Association Rent in Twain on This Question.

American Stock-Growers' Association Organized by Affiliated Industries for Their Benefit.

DENVER, Jan. 13 .- The National Live Stock association was rent in twain today by the adoption of a new constitu tion, which admitted the packers to mem bership, and provided an open door through which the railroads of the country might at any time become factors in

the control of the organization. The cattlemen, horse and swine grow ers, together with representatives of some of the affiliated industries, refused to agree to the new constitution, withdrew when they considered its adoption probable, and this afternoon formed a new organization under the name of the American Stock-Growers' association. whose aim it will be to wield a dominating influence in the interest of the cattle

Roughly speaking, the sheep growers commission men and the stock yards interests remained with the National Live-Stock association, and the actual growers of all other animals for the market have gone with the new association.

Opposed Packers and Railroads. The cattlemen have from the first

strongly opposed the admission into their organization of the packers, especially of the railroads. They asserted that these two influences would ultimately dominate the cattle growing industry of the country to the detriment of the individual grower, and they refused to remain in an organization which included their repreentatives among the members of its con The defection in the ranks came after

The defection in the ranks came after a long session, in which the arguments were at times torrid, and where the parliamentary tangles were so frequent and so complex that it was impossible to follow them. Many of them were not followed. Motions would be made, placed before the house, and never voted upon. At times there would be several motions before the house at one time, and they would all drop together by the wayside when the convention went helter-skelter after something else Vice-President Jastro at one time acted as presiding officer, and declared out of order a motion to adjourn.

Not in Order.

Not in Order.

"Ain't motions to adjourn always in order?" demanded the delegate who had made it.

"Not just now, they ain't." replied the vice-president, who was anxious to bring about a vote on the proposed constitution before allowing the convention to adjourn. At the opening of the convention majority and minority reports were submitted by the committees that had been appointed yesterday to consider the plan of reorganization. The former, which came from the cattlemen, was read by S. H. Cowan of Texas, and recommended that only stockmen be admitted to membership, and that all visiting stockmen be allowed to vote on the plan of reorganization. It declared against a combination with stock yards, packers or railroads.

The minority report submitted by E. "Ain't motions to adjourn always in der?" demanded the delegate who had

reads.

The minority report, submitted by E. R. Grosney of Arizona, was in favor of allowing only such delegates to vote as were members of the National Live-Stock

association in good Adopted Majority Report.

Adopted Majority Report.

After a wrangle that lasted for hours, and during which the convention wandered hither and thither, the majority report was adopted.

President Hagenbarth of the association then declared that up to this time the convention had been of a general character and not a convention of the members of the National Live-Stock association, who alone could vote on the adoption of the proposed plan of reorganization. The courtesies of the convention to visiting stockmen, he declared, were about to cease, and a session of the association proper would be held.

An effort was then made to call the dele-

proper would be held.

An effort was then made to call the delegates of the association to order, but no roll of the members was at hand, and when one was brought it was incomplete, and it required more than an hour for the first calling of the roll.

During an interval of the rollcall Mr. Mackenzie of Colorado discussed the happenings in the committee-room. He declared that President Hagenbarth had told him that \$40,000 would be necessary to run the association. He asked where the \$40,000 was coming from, and Mr. Hagenbarth answered him by saying that cattlemen would not be asked to put up one men would not be asked to put up one cent of the money.

Outsiders Put Up Money.

Outsiders Put Up Money.

Mr. Mackenzle gave it as his opinion that if outside persons were putting up the money they would aim to control the organization and he urged the live-stock men to stand together and get Congress and the President to come to their aid when it was necessary.

During Mr. MacKenzle's speech President Hagenbarth ruled him out of order and ruled that his time had expired; but other delegates gave him their time and urged him to continue his remarks.

Mr. Cowan discussed the proposed amendment at some length. He declared that no section of it was germane to any section of the constitution it proposed to amend. The Government was at this time, he said, investigating the alleged beef trust, and what would be the effect on public opinion if the cattlemen formed an alliance with the men who are being investigated by the Government?

"President Roossyelt sent formed an alliance with the men who are being investigated by the Government? "President Roosevelt sent a message here," said Mr. Cowan, "saying, I am with you. What is he going to think if we go to bed with the very men he is in-

we go to declaring that if the plan he closed by declaring that if the plan of organization was passed the cattlemen withdraw Stockmen Would Have Power.

Ex-Senator Harris of Kansas spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the proposed amendment, asserting that the stockmen would have as much power in the organization as anybody, and declaring that Mr. Cowan and the cattlemen should rather endeavor to eliminate objectionable features in the amendment than to adopt secession.

President Hagenbarth moved that the entire matter be referred to the incoming executive committee, with instructions to

entire matter be referred to the incoming executive committee, with instructions to have both the old and new constitutions printed six months in advance of the next conversion, at which time it could be considered. The motion was lost by a vote of 265 to 273, the sheepmen and stockyards interests constituting the majority.

W. E. Hughes of Denver moved that all the visiting stockyards a proper stocky and the visiting stockyards. of 205 to 273, the sheepmen and stockyards interests constituting the majority.

W. E. Hughes of Denver moved that all the visiting stockmen be allowed to vote. They had been invited, he said, to attend them oftener. —New York Press.

the convention, had taken part in the proceedings up to the present time, and now when the vote was to be taken they was ruled out of order by the president, for cowan appealed from the decision of the chair. The appeal, after various viole situation of again. The report of the committee on organization was then read.

Entitled to Mambash

Entitled to Membership. Entitled to Membership.

It recommended that the following be entitled to membership: Cattle, alsay, borse and swine breeders, pure-breed record associations, stock exchanges, stock, yards, stock feeders, packers, and "such other branches as may be approved by the central committee."

The basis of representation was recommended to be as follows: All branches of the industry to be represented by a committee of persons engaged in sigh branches, and such committee to be known as the general committee of the branch it represents.

as the general committee to he such as the general committee of the branch contitied to a maximum of fifty delegates, but in no case shall it have less than ten delegates. Where no general state organization exists the particular laterests are entitled to the following representation: Each State association, and each association of sheep, horse and exchassociation of sheep, horse and eximple of the state of the state

For Executive Committee

For Executive Committee

Each general committee representing as industry to select one of its members as a representative in the executive body of the association.

The question of the adoption of the amendment was then before the house and as soon as the clerk commenced the calling of the roll the cattlemen bearn to leave the hall in large numbers. Mr. Macking announced that he desired all the cattlemen to meet at 2:30 o clock. The new constitutional amendment was adopted by a vote of 233 to 60.

At the afternoon session of the Living the constitutional amendment was adopted increasing the time limit for the transportation of live stock from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours. A resolution was adopted favoring reciprocity treaties with foreign countries which have placed a ban on American live stock as a means of relieving the glutted condition of the American market.

The cattlemen who had left the convention gathered at the Brown Palace hote in the afternoon and appointed a committee of fifteen to present a plan for a new organization. Its report, which was unanimously adopted. recommended that a temporary president be appointed to hold office until May 2, when a general convention for the purposes of a permanent organization will be held in Denver. John W. Springer, a former president of the National Live-Stock association, was elected president until the May convention.

Mr. Springer later announced his mathi-

lon.
Mr. Springer later announced his habitative to serve as president, and Conrad chaffer of Colorado, president of the colorado Cattle-Growers' association, was Colorado Cattle-Growers' association, was chosen in his stead.

In the new organization the representation is to be one of individual members only, and it will not be an amalgamation of associations as is the case with the older organization.

Hagenbarth Re-Elected.

At a meeting of the National Live-stock association held tonight the central committee, which is the governing body of the association, was announced as for-ows: H. A. Jastro, cattle-growers, Jesus Smith, sheep-growers, H. W. McAfee. Smith, sheep-growers; H. W. McAfee, horse-growers; A. J. Lovejoy, swinggrowers; W. A. Harris, Pure Breed Record association, Frank Cooper, live-stock exchanges. A. G. Leonard, stock yards; Nelson Morris, packers; C. P. Baller, goat-ralsers.

Nelson Morris, packers; C. P. Baller, goat-raisers.

The committee re-elected Frank I. Hagenbarth and passed a resolution thanking him for his work and expressing confidence in him as an official.

The minor officers will be selected tomorrow morning.

The following executive committee was named: A. E. DeRicqies of Colorado; Richard Walsh, Texas: M. K. Parsons, Utah; Charles McDonald, New Mexico; Robert Taylor, Nebraska.

Caught After Trip Around World.

NEW YORK, Jan 12—The American will say tomorrow. C. Lawton Work, who has been wanted in Philadelphia since 1899, charged with operations by which a number of people lost half a million dollars, was arrested benight and locked up at police headquarter. The arrest of Work was brought about the half been pursued around the world.

Anti-Trust Bill Passed LITTLE ROCK. Ark. Jan. 11.—The Sessia today passed the anti-trust measure known as the King bill, the passage of which was de-manded by a plank in the Democratic State platform. The bill was made a special ords in the House for next Tuesday.

Brady Will Be Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—The Senate Con-nittee on Territories today authorized for the hird time a favorable report on the nomina-ion of John G. Brady to be Governor at

lasks. The opponents withdrew without enting charges of any kind, or saying a Panamans Disappointed. PANAMA. Jan. 13.—The suggestion that the Governorship of the Panama canal sake is combined with the America legation at Pata ma has created a feeling of disappointment among Panamana.

Salt to Revive Frozen Fly would that host, a prominent banker bie her

The host, a prominent banker be her city man, made the announceme, it was possible to bring a fly to life a stater the latter had been on ice for a for time and was seemingly ready for two coroner's verdict, "frozen to death." Naturally, every one laughed at what appeared to them to be a wild yern of the imagination. magination.

There was only one thing for the host to do, so he promptly bet all the guests that he could bring a frozen fly to life and the guests were eager to wager that

that he could bring a frozen hy and the guests were eager to wager that he could not.

A maid was sent for some ice, and by careful maneuvering she also managed is catch three flies. The host tock one si the flies, placed it between two big chutts of ice, with another chunk over the top, and there the fly was left to cool off.

A little later the fly was removed free the ice and placed on a piece of care the ice and placed on a piece of care the ice and placed on a piece of care the ice and placed on a piece of care the ice and placed on a piece of care the ice and placed on a piece of care the ice and placed on the fly was free on stiff, for there was no doubt in the minds of the guests that the fly was free on stiff, for there was not the slightest movement of either wings or legs.

The host carefully covered the fly stable salt, and then told the eager wishers to keep a close watch. Five minutes went by, but there was not the slightest movement from the salt, and the slightest movement from the salt, and the slightest movement from the salt, and the slightest movement with the place and the careful of the salt, flew away and the host rid of the salt, flew away. And the host was vindicated.—Philadelphia Press.

Male Shoppers Preferred.

"Saleswomen would rather wait upon ten men customers than one goman, said a floor manager of experience. There is no question but men make he best and most agreeable shoppers. This know what they want, are easily suited and are not fussy. They have a gental way that makes them easier to satisfy than women are. Their manners are not go stiff.

than women are. Their manners so still with a "No man ever crushes a salesgirl with a haughty stare. Men seldom haggle over prices. They may easily be persuaded to buy a higher-priced article if they have the money and you can convince them they are getting their money's worth they are getting their money's worth buying articles they know little about buying articles they know little about their fondness for large sizes borders at the ridiculous, sometimes. Shees, glova shirts—they want them all with amparatom.